

	♂ (type).	♀.
	mm.	mm.
Snout to vent	172	158
Vent to tip of tail	26	26
Snout to eye (internal canthus).....	25	24.5
Auditory meatus to snout	47	46
Height of ear	45	45
Breadth of ear, greatest	31	29
Elbow to tip of middle digit	69	67
Length of hind foot	33	29.5
Pollex (including claw), under surface of web	4.5	4
Hallux	2.5	2.3

Note.—The above joint notice was written previous to the lamented death of Dr. Anderson, with whom I was associated in his work on the Mammals of Egypt, and is now published almost as it was left.—W. E. DE W.

VII.—On a new Species of Bat from the Soudan.

By W. E. DE WINTON.

AMONG the mammals collected in the Soudan by Mr. H. F. Witherby in the spring of this year and acquired by the late Dr. John Anderson is a small bat which appears to be new to science. The specimen, preserved as a skin, was obtained at Wad Mariun about 12 miles from Khartoum on the White Nile on May 12th, and will be taken as the type of the species. A second specimen, which has just been put into my hands by the kindness of Mr. O. Thomas of the British Museum, is preserved in alcohol; it was collected by Capt. S. S. Flower, Director of the Zoological Gardens at Cairo, on March 14th, at Abu Zeit on the White Nile some 200 miles south of Khartoum, during his recent trip with the party sent to inspect the Sud-cutting operations.

Although the front of the head is much damaged by shot, this "spirit specimen" is valuable in enabling a fuller description of the animal to be given than would have been possible if the dried skin alone had been available.

I have great pleasure in associating the name of so keen a worker in zoology, who also collected the first specimen, with this fine new species.

Dobson made a subgenus for the African bats allied to the Australian genus *Chalinobus*, but I think it will be much more convenient to look upon these two geographically separated groups as distinct genera; the species from the two

regions being so distinct from one another in general appearance, and have, besides the characters given by Dobson, the very important difference in the incisor teeth.

The first upper incisor in *Glauconycteris* is bifid, having an outer or rear cusp.

Glauconycteris Floweri, sp. n.

Colour above pale fawn, the bases of the fur greyish; the lower side cream-colour, yellower on the throat, paler on the belly. The fur on the forehead ends in a point barely in advance of the eyes, and the furred area is limited in extent in all directions, barely encroaching on to the upper arms, and leaving the tail and legs entirely bare. The skin of the face and ears is nearly black and naked, with the exception of a few short hairs more conspicuous round the lips. The wing-membrane is pale and transparent, with the veins and lines showing slightly darker; the posterior portion in front of the tibiæ and the distal portion of the interfemoral membrane is yellowish white. The upperside of the forearms, legs, and tail, and all the proximal portion of the wings and interfemoral membrane, are thickly studded with dark warty papillæ.

The measurements of the type taken by the collector from the animal in the flesh, an adult male, are:—Head and body 47 millim., tail 34, hind foot 5·5, ear 12, forearm 35.

The specimen in spirit gives the following measurements:—Head and body 42, tail 34, hind foot 5·8, ear 12, forearm 36·5.

In size and general colour this bat somewhat resembles *Scotophilus Schlieffeni*: the body-colour is, however, paler above and brighter on the lower parts, and the furred area is less extensive; but the paler wing-membrane, the dark face, and the extraordinary shagreening on the forearms, tail, and surrounding membranes distinguish this new species at a glance.

The skull is readily distinguished from that of *Scotophilus* by its rounded form and short facial portion; the lower jaw is likewise more rounded or blunter.

VIII.—*Contributions from the New Mexico Biological Station.*

—IX. *On certain Genera of Bees.* By T. D. A. and WILMATTE P. COCKERELL.

(1) *ANTHOPHORINÆ.*

In Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxvi. 1899, pp. 58-64, Mr. W. H. Ashmead has given tables for the separation of the genera of